

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1827.

[NO. 140.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Carriage Making.

THE subscriber has established himself in the above business at the stand recently occupied by Mr. Miles Hill, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

He will also carry on the Blacksmith Business at the shop lately occupied by Mr. Merrills, to which he will devote his particular attention, and use every exertion to give complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

JOHN BARHAM.

Charlotte, July 6, 1827.—3140

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in sets, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c. Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

DOCTORS

Thos. I. Johnson & Thos. Harris,

HAVING associated in the practice of MEDICINE, respectfully tender their services, in the several departments of their profession, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country. They can at all times be found, at their newly established shop, on the lot formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Henderson, two hundred yards south of the Court-House, except when professionally engaged. They are in daily expectation of a fresh and genuine assortment of Medicine from Philadelphia and New-York.

23*

To all whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT by virtue of an Order from the Court of Equity, for Mecklenburg county, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 27th day of August next, being the Monday of our next County Court, a certain lot known on the plot of said town by No. 181, on the south side of Tryon street, belonging to William Patterson and others, and decreed to be sold for their benefit. A credit will be given until the following Superior Court.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Corporation Notice.

THE Commissioners of Charlotte request those who attend divine worship in the Brick Church in Charlotte, to apply to Mr. Green Kendrick and engage their pews for the present year.

In consequence of a debt that is due by the corporation for part of the expense of building the Church, the Commissioners are obliged to lease the pews to assist in discharging it. It is therefore hoped that every person who attends worship there, will take a few or make some provision that they may have a regular place to sit in, and put a stop to the complaints now so often made, that the owners of pews cannot get into them.

R. I. DINKINS, Clerk.

Charlotte, June 30, 1827.—3139

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Notice.

WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, by order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, one negro man named Edward, who was committed to the jail of the county twelve months ago, and said he belonged to one Johnson, a trader in negroes. Said fellow is of middle stature, tolerably stout built, and light color, and is now to be sold according to act of Assembly, to use of the county and satisfaction of jail fees, &c.

J. W. HAMILTON, Sheriff.

Concord, April 16, 1827. 3mt40

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office, Lincolnton, N. C. 1st July, 1827.

A
Abrams William
Armfield Nedom.
B
Bookout David
Bookout Catharine
Bookout John
Blaford Wm.
Bolinger Abram
Bookout Sarah
Blakely James
Blanch Henry
Bringle Lawrence.
C
Clark Jephthah
Camel Daniel
Craig Wm.
Carpenter Andrew
Caldwell Andrew
Crow Wm.
Carson Sam'l.
Clark John O.
Carpenter Wm.
Coulter Elkanah P.
Cook Joseph
Carpenter Henry.
D
Detherow George
Dunaid Wm.
Dewey Phineas.
E
Elam Joel
Elam Thomas.
F
Falls John
Frie John
Ferguson James
Finger Henry.
G
Givens Robert
Green Martin.
H
Hopkins John
Haye John
Hull Magor
Harsnau Andrew
Henkel Jacob
Harry John H.
I
Jenkins David
Irby Ann
Jones Morgan
Isenhower Dan'l.
K
Kook Elisha
Kiser Lawrence
Kestler Daniel
Kendrick Thomas
Killey John
Kendrick Joseph
Kistler Jacob
Kiser Adam.
L
Lindsey James
Lineberger David

Law Chana
M
Mabry Thomas
Moore Wm.
Moore John
McFerson Malcom
March John
McNemmer John
Moony John
McGill Dan'l.
Merson Job
Moony Christy
McGill Daniel A.
Milligan Wm.
Matthews Anderson
Moore Joseph Rev.

O
Oats Wm.
Oats Wm.
P
Parrish Elizabeth
Peel Joseph.
Q
Quickle Michael
R
Reynolds John
Rudisil Jonas, 2
Rhodes Henry
Robinson Katharine
Robb Judath, 2
Reed James
Ramsey Solomon.
S
Sloop Henry
Spurlin Elijah
Stierwalt Jno.
Shuford Martin
Summey Jacob
Speck John
Slagle Jno.
Steiner Christaind
Summey Geo.
Stow Wm.
Shetley Alexander
Sellers Geo.
Shin Jno.
Stroup Solomon
Self Wm.
Staney John
Sherill Enos
T
Taylor Wm.
V
Vickers John
W
Wells F.
Williams Thos.
Ward Isaac H.
Wells Burrel
Wilkins Thos.
Wright Wm.
Wales Jesse G.
Wilkins Thos.
Warlick Maxwell
Williams Isaah.

Relief for Stammering.

THE Rev. Thomas P. Hunt informs the citizens of North-Carolina that, by authority of Mrs. Leigh, he has appointed John B. Cottrell and Dr. D. R. Dunlap, of Charlotte, N. Carolina, Agents for correcting impediments of speech.

The above named agents having received full instruction and authority, give notice to the community in general, that they are prepared to receive Stammerers of every grade at the residence of Dr. D. R. Dunlap, in Charlotte, where he or Mr. Cottrell may at all times be found. They do not hesitate to warrant a cure (on condition of their attention to instruction) to all who may come well recommended for integrity and honesty; and no others need apply. Children, above three years of age, of respectable parents, will be received. From this it may be understood, that all adults must bring certificates of their standing in society. Adults may be cured in from one to ten days; children require longer time. Prices are regulated by circumstances, and will be made known on application. Board can be had on reasonable terms.

N. B. Mr. J. B. Cottrell was a stammerer of the worst kind, and has been cured on Mrs. Leigh's system.

Charlotte, June 27, 1827.—3mt49

The editor of the *Pioneer*, Yorkville, and of the *Carolinian*, Salisbury, will publish the above three times, and forward their bills for payment.

Advertisement.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday, the 1st day of August, at Robt. Burton's Store, the following tracts of land, viz: One tract of about 90 acres, lying just below Beattie's Ford, including the big island formerly held by Doct. John Scott; also, the dower right of Mrs. Hart in that tract of land at Beattie's Ford, including the tavern and old mill, about 33½ acres. Also, a tract of about 100 acres, lying in Lincoln county, near the dry ponds, formerly owned by Benedict Jetton. These lands are ordered by the will of J. Franklin Brevard to be sold, and as such will be sold at the above time and place, on 12 months credit, by

ROBERT WILSON,
EPHRAIM BREVARD, } Ex'rs.

July 3, 1827.—2439

Notice.

WILL be offered for sale, on Friday, the 27th of July next, at the late dwelling-house of Milas J. Robinson, deceased, all the property belonging to the estate of James Robinson, deceased, that has come into the hands of the administrator, viz:—Negroes, and other articles too tedious to mention. Where due attendance and reasonable credit will be given, by

JOHN WEEKS, Adm'r.

June 29, 1827.—3t39

N. B. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to forward them to the law directs.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. July 1, 1827.

A
Susan Austin,
Marcus Alexander,
Elias Alexander,
Edwin L. Alexander,
Paris Alexander,
Rev. Abm. Anderson,
Lucy Abernathy,
Joseph Alexander,
Robt. M. Alexander.
B
David Bryan,
John Brown,
John W. Brown,
Moses Beatty,
John Black,
Dr. L. R. Badger,
Silas Biglow,
Matthew Bain,
Mary I. Brandon,
Margaret Boyd.
C
David Caruthers,
Robert Caldwell,
James Cunningham,
George Cowder,
Jonas R. Clark,
John Coston,
Jesse Cathey,
Henry W. Conner,
Peyton Crane, (2)
Reuben Cole,
Robert Carr.
D
James Dunn,
Mary Davis,
James Dougherty,
Robert I. Dinkins,
Gen. Geo. L. Davidson,
Adam B. Davidson,
William Dewease,
Thomas Dunn,
Thos. Davis, 2.
E
Charles Elms, 2.
Wm. Flannigan, 2,
John F. Fletcher,
George Farrar,
Rachel Ford, 2,
John Farrow.
G
James C. Griffith,
William Gabbury,
John Gordon,
Mary Grier,
James F. Gilmer,
Jane Griffith.
H
George Henry,
David Horney,
Sarah Haynes,
Martha Harris,
John Henderson,
Elizabeth A. Hill,
Cyrus L. Henry,
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Elam Hunter,
Col. Hoover,
Dr. Thomas Harris,
Davidson Henderson,
Margaret Henderson,
John I. Huggins.
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3440

Mary Kennedy,
Sarah A. Kendrick,
Alfred D. Kerr.
L
John Lawson,
Samuel M. Lowrie, 2,
Robert Lindsay,
William Lucky.
M
William Menteith,
John McBride,
Joseph M'Cullah,
Daniel Moore,
Robert Montgomery,
Henry Marks,
William Moore,
Alexander McMillan,
William Morrison,
McGill Matthews,
Doct. M'Clain, sen.
William J. Morrison,
William M'Cree,
W. C. M'Cormick,
James Morrison,
John Montgomery,
James Murphy,
James M'Colough,
Hugh McDowell.
N
James Nowlan,
Nicholas Nelson,
William H. Neill.
O
Rev. Jas. Osbourn, 3,
Nathan Orr,
Brady Oates,
James Ormand,
John H. Orr,
Alexander Osborn.
P
Ann Patton,
George Poplin,
Lunsford Paschal,
Samuel Porter,
James Potts,
William Phillips,
William Pressley or
Charles Kiker.
R
David Reed,
Rufus Reed,
James B. Robertson,
William Reed,
William T. Roberts,
Mary Reed.
S
Sheriff of Mecklenburg
Frances A. Sumerville,
Henry Simson,
Adam A. Springs,
Martha Slaughter,
John Shannon,
Amelia Stitt.
T
Sarah Thompson,
J. G. Torrence,
John Taylor.
W
William Wilcockson,
George Wren, 2,
Edward M. West,
Francis Wilson,
William Walker,
William Witherspoon,
Henry Woodward,
Dr. S. T. Wilson,
Judge Wilson,
Henry Williams.

WILLIAM SMITH, P. M.

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John Gordon,
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James F. Gilmer,
Jane Griffith.
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[From the Boston Patriot.]

LETTER VIII.

To the Right Honorable George Canning, First Lord of the Treasury, &c.

SIR: In my last letter I gave you an account of the debate on the resolution reported by the committee of commerce in the Senate of the United States. I did this to show you, that, in referring to the "debates" in our Congress, to justify your abrupt and unprecedented conduct in issuing the Order in Council of July last, you not only resorted to a most irregular mode of argumentation, but were wholly uninformed of the state of facts.

I now proceed to the subject of Gen. Smith's bill, introduced immediately after the debate in question took place. To this Bill and the proceedings on it you have also alluded, but, with the ill-fortune which has signalized every other statement of fact contained in your letter, you mistake both the character and the fate of this bill.

I beg leave to repeat the very important remark, that in this as in several other errors which I have pointed out in your despatch of January, 1827, you have not only fallen into mistakes of fact, but it is these mistakes of fact which you offer to Mr. Gallatin and to the American Government, in justification of the rash policy of breaking up the direct intercourse between the British West Indies and North America.

When, therefore, I minutely point out these, your errors, it is not merely the exercise of a close criticism upon your letter to Mr. Gallatin, although the tone of that letter destroys your title to any thing but rigid justice in construing it. But in exposing your errors, I put the British Government in the wrong, and the American Government in the right, in the controversy.

Now, then, let us look at your account of Gen. Smith's bill, compared with the bill itself.

Here I must, for the sake of great clearness, go back to your last letter but one to Mr. Gallatin, (that of Nov. 13, 1826,) to which I have not before referred, having found in that of January 27, quite as much to rectify as my limits enable me to comprehend.

Toward the close of your letter of Nov. 13th, 1826, you say—

"It seems difficult to imagine how they [the United States] can see it to be unjust or unkind (it certainly is not so felt or intended on the part of this country,) that the United States, having upon a free and (as is known from the public proceedings of their legislature) deliberate consideration, declined to subscribe to the terms on which exception from colonial prohibition was tendered impartially to all nations, they [omit they] should find themselves, in common with such of those nations as have decided like themselves, liable to that exclusion, which is and always has been the general principle of colonial trade."

A considerable part of Mr. Gallatin's answer is taken up in showing you that the terms of the acts of Parliament of June and July, 1825, were not and could not have been, for reasons which he states, understood by the American Government. In allusion to the paragraph, which I have just quoted from your letter, he remarks as follows:—

"The proposition made during the last session of Congress, and to which Mr. Canning has alluded, affords an additional proof of the imperfect understanding, owing to the complexity of the several acts of Parliament, which at that time prevailed respecting their true object and intention. That proposition was only for a repeal of the discriminating duties, and, if adopted, would have been unavailing, since not embracing a repeal of the restrictions on the circuitous intercourse, it is now understood that it would not have been accepted by the British Government, as a compliance with the condition required by the act of the 5th of July, 1825."

Not satisfied with Mr. Gallatin's assurance (which he made, as he told you, by express instruction) nor the reason given by him in furtherance of it, to prove that the intent of the acts of June and July, 1825, could not have been understood in America, you return to the charge in your letter of January, 1827, and maintain by sundry ingenious arguments (most of which I have

examined) that those acts must have been and were understood by us, and that we knowingly and deliberately rejected their provisions.

In more particular reply to the paragraph just cited from Mr. Gallatin's letter, you say, (alluding to the Baltimore petition) that it

"Prayed 'for the removal of the several restrictions imposed by the American act of 1823 not of 'the discriminating duties' only, but of the prohibitions of what is called by Mr. Gallatin 'circuitous intercourse in British ships.'"

You then add, that "it was against the prayer of this petition that the decision of the American Legislature, at the close of the session, was taken."

This, sir, is an important point, and you must pardon my freedom in putting you right.

Notwithstanding your peremptory contradiction of Mr. Gallatin, and the seeming minuteness of your information as to the proceedings of the American Legislature, (as you call the Senate of the United States,) Mr. Gallatin was right and you are wrong. The bill is short, and I shall quote it entire.

"A bill supplementary to an act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Colonial Ports.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no other or higher duties of impost or tonnage, and no other or higher duty of charge of any kind upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported from the following free ports of the British colonies, viz: Kingston in Jamaica, &c. in British vessels, of the United States, (excepting in the ports of Florida) than upon the vessels of the United States, and upon the like goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the ports of the United States in the same; any thing in the third section of the act to which this is supplementary, dated 1st March, 1823, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that this act shall be in force from and after the 30th day of June next. *Provided nevertheless*, that, upon satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, that any discriminating duties of tonnage or impost are levied in either of the ports aforesaid, upon vessels wholly belonging to the citizens of the United States, or upon merchandise the produce or manufacture thereof, imported in the same, the President is thereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring the fact; whereupon this act shall be suspended and discontinued, so far as it respects the ports or places in which such discriminating duties are imposed or levied."

This is the whole of the act, with the exception of the names of the ports, omitted for brevity. It follows, therefore,

1st. That Mr. Gallatin was right in asserting, and you wrong in contradicting his assertion, that the proposition in the Senate was for the repeal of the discriminating duties only, and

2nd. It is now clear as day, that the provisions of the acts of Parliament of June and July, 1825, were not understood here, inasmuch as this bill of Gen. Smith, avowedly drawn by him to meet those provisions—by Gen. Smith, who took credit to himself then and since for understanding those provisions, although others did not—a bill to which you confidently refer, to prove that these provisions were submitted to the American Legislature and rejected, in this bill, I say, nothing was proposed but a repeal of the discriminating duties.—The prohibition of the "circuitous voyage" remained untouched by the bill.

You will please to remember, that Gen. Smith is of Baltimore, that he presented the Baltimore petition, of which you make so much use, and that he took the lead in this whole business, at the instigation of the citizens of that place; so, at least, he observed last winter.

His bill therefore may be taken as an authentic indication of the manner in which your acts were understood by him and his constituents. Consequently, all you have alleged on that head falls to the ground.

I have thus proved that you have totally mistaken the character of this bill.

With regard to its fate, you say, "its final rejection by a majority of only two votes, shows that it was not for want of

sufficient understanding of the intent of the act of Parliament, that the conditions of it were not accepted by the United States."

I have already shown you how far the bill was from meeting the intent of the act of Parliament, although drawn by Gen. Smith for that purpose. You will therefore feel the awkwardness of your position, in saying that the rejection of that bill was a rejection of the proffer of your act.

But what if I should say that the bill was not rejected? I will not say so; but I will quote you Gen. Smith, whom I presume you will admit to be competent authority, for it was his own bill:—

"I took my own course," says the General, in his speech last winter, and "moved that the report of the committee on commerce should be recommitted with instructions, and I succeeded by a large majority of the Senate. It was sent to the committee of finance, and I reported a bill which would have passed, but for want of time. It was not rejected, as Mr. Canning has stated. The Senate simply refused to consider it, because members had other bills which they were anxious to act on."

If, then, Gen. Smith is right, the Senate, instead of rejecting this bill, merely laid it aside for want of time to act on it, in the press of business at the close of the session.

I designed, sir, as far as possible, like a patriotic citizen, to make no allusion in these letters to our parties in America. You had committed errors enough to fill all my space, without making it necessary for me to advert to what I might think the errors of any man or body of men at home.

You, however, have looked at our parties; you have calculated on our divisions. You know which side Gen. Smith has taken in this controversy, and I therefore commend to your special notice his declaration, that but for want of time his bill would have passed—and that "it was not, as you state, rejected."

This topic will, however, require another letter.

Till when, I have the honor to be, &c.
AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

MR. CLAY & GEN. JACKSON.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MR. BINGHAM: You will oblige a subscriber by giving publicity in your Journal of Tuesday next, to the accompanying letter of General Jackson, which I have extracted from a Washington paper.

This letter refers to certain overtures made to General Jackson during the pendency of, and a short time previous to, the late presidential election. Although these overtures are said to have been made by Mr. Clay's friends, yet the circumstances under which they were made induce not merely a suspicion, but a strong belief, that Mr. Clay himself was not ignorant of the part which his agents were playing in the interesting drama then going on: (a) it is perfectly in character with the well known talents for *intrigue* and *management* which has for some years past distinguished that gentleman, and for which he has justly been held up as an object of scorn and indignation to a large portion of the people of this country. (b)

It is notoriously known, that Mr. Clay has always professed to maintain, as a fundamental principle not to be departed from, that in a government like ours, "the representative is bound to obey the will of his constituents;" in fact, it was by a *seeming* zealous adherence to this principle, that much of his early fame and character was acquired. How far his actions have corresponded with his professions, facts will show.

When Mr. Clay was excluded from the presidency by the vote of the electoral college, his restless and scheming mind began immediately to look out for means to repair the injury sustained by his recent defeat. He was not long in fixing his views upon the office of Secretary in the State Department; (c) naturally enough thinking, that if this important station could once be secured, it would place him in the direct line of legitimate succession, from whence, according to the doctrine of "safe precedents," there was but one step to the glittering goal of his ambition: this was a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Clay was well aware that he held the balance in his hands, and that it was in his power, by throwing his interest into the scale, to give a preponderance to whatever side he pleased. This was a delicate dilemma to be placed in;—a great and sacred obligation rested upon him. Then it was that "the note of preparation" began. To heighten the scenic effect, a mysterious silence was observed by the party:—all eyes were turned to the great arbiter, whose voice was to decide the important question:—public expectation was on tiptoe:—the most intense anxiety was on all sides manifested; and truly it was a period of great interest to every American, for the crisis had at length arrived, when the question was to be decided,

whether the voice of the people, (d) or the machinations of an *unholy coalition* should triumph. Amidst all this anxiety and suspense, the great magician, by the waving of whose wand the issue of the controversy depended, was sitting behind the screen coolly calculating chances.

General Jackson went into the House 15 votes ahead of Mr. Adams. He was evidently the choice of the people; (e) and it is glaringly apparent, that if their wishes had been fairly represented, his election would have been certain. Under these circumstances, honor and duty both pointed out to Mr. Clay, in characters as strong and awfully impressive as "the hand writing upon the wall," the only course he could consistently take; (f) this was to add his strength to that of the people, and thereby secure to them the election of the man of their choice.

To suppose, for an instant, that Mr. Clay was not fully aware of all the circumstances by which he was surrounded, their nature, and the probable bearing they were likely to have on the approaching contest, would be doing injustice to the well known sagacity of that wily politician. He knew that if he could bring about a coalition with Jackson, such as he wished, it would be by far his most politic course. Such a union, he was apprised, would best accord with the views of the South and West, whose favor he was anxious to retain: besides, he had received explicit instructions from Kentucky, by the only legal organ thro' which that state's wishes could have been made known, namely, its legislature, that Jackson was, next to himself, the man of their choice. Under such circumstances and considerations as these, how was it possible for him to vote for Mr. Adams, without violating the sacred obligations he was under to the state whose representative he was? an obligation, too, made (if possible) more binding by his previous professions? (g)

The truth is, Clay had resolved before hand to leave nothing to the precarious issue of chance. He was willing to vote for Jackson, but with a condition annexed, that is to say, he must be paid for it. For some weeks before it was ascertained what would be Mr. Clay's final determination, certain meetings and conversations took place between the friends of Jackson and Clay, in the course of which propositions were made in a half serious half jesting way, that if Jackson would make Clay Secretary of State, they (Clay's friends) would make Jackson President; finding this plan not likely to succeed, the expedient alluded to in Gen. Jackson's letter, was resorted to; and this also falling, Clay at once adopted the alternative of transferring his interest to Mr. Adams; and verily he has met with his reward. (h)

When we see a man who once occupied so high and distinguished a place in the hearts and confidence of his countrymen, guilty of so flagrant a dereliction from duty, of so open a violation of the most sacred moral obligations which a sense and knowledge of right can impose, language becomes feeble and inadequate to express fully the strong indignation with which we are animated. The journals of our country have been rarely stained by an act of such glaring, such culpable inconsistency, of so shameful an abandonment of principle. (i)

It is now apparent that all Mr. Clay's disinterested professions concerning the subservency of the representative to his constituents, was a mere pretence, made use of to conceal from the world the selfish and inordinate ambition that lurked at his heart; and that they were only put on as a cloak, to be thrown off whenever an opportunity of advancing his interest presented itself; but the act by which he attempted (but too successfully) to barter away as transferrable property, the sacred trust reposed in him, has unmasked him to the world, and his hypocrisy now stands fully exposed in all its hideous and naked deformity. (j)

Gen. Jackson's letter is now before the people. It is for them to draw the inference which its contents so evidently point at; and to them I cheerfully submit it, convinced that their candor and good sense will give it a fair construction.

(a) It is yet to be proven that any proposition was made by Mr. Clay's friends. When proof of this is adduced, then it must be shown that the proposition was made with the knowledge or permission of Mr. Clay. Neither, in our opinion, will ever be done, for the very good reason, that no proof exists.

(b) Who have thus held him up? Duff Green, a bankrupt in fortune, if not in character; a man totally unknown to a very large portion of the American people, until he took charge of the *Telegraph*; John Randolph, and others of like stamp, with all the retainers, who, parrot like, can bawl "management, intrigue, corruption." But that Mr. Clay is "an object of scorn and indignation to a large portion of the people of this country," is an assertion wholly gratuitous. The "scorn and indignation" of the people will fall heavily on the heads of his calumniators.

(c) How does "a subscriber" know what was passing in Mr. Clay's mind at that time? Has Mr. Clay told him? It is to be presumed not. Whence, then, does he derive his information? Until he tells us this, we are compelled to place this assertion along side of his others, as nothing worth.

(d) One would suppose, that those who are so loud in their denunciations of Mr. Clay for disregarding, as they say, the "voice of the people," would, under all circumstances, bow to it with the utmost deference. But alas! for the inconsistency of man, such is not the fact. The loudest declamations against Mr. Clay now, for disregarding (as it is asserted) the voice of the people in his vote for President, were then

least disposed to pay any regard to it. "A subscriber," at the last election, was a most zealous and devoted friend of Mr. Crawford, and up to the last moment, was anxious that the House should elect his man, notwithstanding he was returned the lowest on the list, and the "voice of the people" was decidedly against him; and had Mr. Crawford been elected, our word for it, "a subscriber" would never have lifted up his voice like a trumpet, against Mr. Clay, nor any one else, for voting for him in disregard of the "voice of the people." And so Van Buren, Thomas Ritchie, Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, and all the good people's men now, would be as silent as the grave about the "voice of the people;"—the public can judge from this, what their professions are worth.

(e) Why did not Mr. Crawford's friends, then, vote for the people's candidate? Why did they show such contempt for the "wishes" of the people, by adhering, to the last, to that candidate who had less of the people's confidence than either of the others? Let "a subscriber" clear himself and his friends of this sin against the "wishes of the people," before he again whispers aught against any one else. It is a singular fact, that North-Carolina was the only state whose delegation voted directly contrary to, and in contempt of, the vote of the people in the electoral college; and yet, many of these delegates are now loud in their denunciations of Mr. Clay for voting against a candidate which his state voted against! Why does not "a subscriber" denounce these men? The reason is obvious, and it will have its due weight with the honest and unprejudiced portion of the community, who have pursued a uniform and consistent course, and are actuated by no new-born zeal.

As to Gen. Jackson's being the choice of the people, it is an old story a thousand times repeated and as often refuted. If he had been the choice of the people, the people would have elected him; but instead of this, he obtained but a fraction over one-third of the electoral votes. Mr. Adams received a fraction less than one-third; the representatives of the people, therefore, were then left to the exercise of their best judgments in making a selection; and they chose Mr. Adams, honestly and fairly.

(f) What course did "honor and duty" point out to Mr. Crawford's friends? Will "a subscriber" answer us that? But "honor and duty" plainly pointed out to Mr. Clay the course he should pursue; and, true to his principles, he did pursue it.

(g) Mr. Clay never bound himself to obey the instructions of the legislature of Kentucky—they had no right to instruct him—he was not their representative, and in no way amenable to them. He always professed to be bound by the "will of his constituents," and he did obey their will. After the legislature of Kentucky had assumed to themselves a right which did not belong to them, of instructing the representatives in Congress, Mr. Clay's constituents took the matter in hand, and sent him instructions, of which the following is a copy:—"We, the undersigned voters in the Congressional district, having viewed the instruction or request of the Legislature of Kentucky, on the subject of choosing a President and Vice-President of the U. States, with regret, and the said request or instruction to our representative in Congress from this district, being without our knowledge or consent; we, for many reasons known to ourselves, connected with so momentous an occasion, hereby instruct our representative in Congress to vote on this occasion agreeably to his own judgment, and by the best lights he may have on the subject, with or without the consent of the Legislature of Kentucky." Here was an express instruction from his constituents; and Mr. Clay was bound by it. And, as another evidence that he did represent the wishes of his constituents, they elected in his place a known personal and political friend of his. So much for this attempt of "a subscriber" to defame Mr. Clay's character.

(h) This paragraph is, like the rest, a mere tissue of assertions, unsupported by proof. The charge against Mr. Clay is now in a train of investigation. It has been met by his positive and unqualified denial, and Gen. Jackson will be called upon for the name of his informer. If Mr. Clay be guilty, let the public indignation rest on him; if he prove himself innocent, as we have not the least doubt he will, then let his calumniators meet with that indignation, scorn and contempt, which they will so richly deserve. In the mean time, why attempt, by preposterous inferences and bold assertions, to sustain a charge, the falsity or truth of which will soon be established to the conviction of every one? The reason is plain—Gen. Jackson's letter has disappointed his partisans—they see how it will terminate—that Mr. Clay will come out of this fiery trial like "gold seven times purified;" and they wish to forestall public sentiment and shield themselves from the fate which awaits them. But the "hand-writing is on the wall" against them, and they must abide the issue.

(i) This may pass as a pretty specimen of declamation and unfounded assertion, but for nothing more. We would again ask, is "a subscriber" equally as indignant against Mr. Crawford's friends who did vote against the wishes and expressed will of their constituents, as against Mr. Clay, who did not? Answer us this.

(j) This paragraph has already been fully answered in note (g). We will only add, that Mr. Clay has been in the service of his country between 20 and 30 years—his name is honorably identified with the history of his country during the most of that period—his services have been neither few nor small: during the most gloomy period of the last war, he stood firm and undaunted, while many who are now his calumniators, were then as bitterly opposed to the government as they are at this time: and he is now to be hunted down and his character blasted by hiring editors like Duff Green? or by men, whose services, when compared to his, are as a mustard seed to a mountain, and whose characters and principles, if not questionable, have not been tested? Are John Randolph and Duff Green more worthy the confidence of the people than Henry Clay? Can the people trust George Kremer, Samuel D. Ingham and Romulus M. Saunders, as they would, and as they have trusted, Henry Clay? We believe not. Nor do we believe that they will sanction the vile and almost unparalleled calumnies heaped upon an old and faithful public servant by such men or their agents and imitators.

General Jackson to Mr. Beverley.

HERMITAGE, JUNE 5, 1827.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter, of the 15th ult. from Louisville, Ky. is just received, and in conformity with your request, address my answer to Wheeling, Va.

Your inquiries relative to the proposition of bargain made through Mr. Clay's friends to some of mine, concerning the

then pending Presidential election, were answered freely and frankly at the time; but without any calculation that they were to be thrown into the public journals;—but facts cannot be altered,—and as your letter seems not to have been written for publication, I can assure you, that having no concealment myself, nor any dread arising from what I may have said on the occasion and subject alluded to; my feelings towards you are not the least changed. I always intended, should Mr. Clay come out over his own name and deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friends to my friends and to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman through whom that communication came. I have not seen your letter alluded to, as having been published in the *Telegraph*; although that paper, as I am informed, is regularly mailed for me at Washington, still I receive it irregularly, and that containing your letter has not come to hand, of course I cannot say whether your statement is substantially correct or not—I will repeat, however, again the occurrence, and to which my reply to you must have conformed, and from which, if there has been any variation, you can correct it. It is this. Early in January, 1825, a member of Congress of high respectability, visited me one morning, and observed, that he had a communication he was desirous to make to me—that he was informed there was a great intrigue going on; and that it was right I should be informed of it—that he came as a friend—and let me receive the communication as I might, the friendly motives through which it was made he hoped would prevent any change of friendship or feeling with regard to him. To which I replied, from his high standing as a gentleman, and member of Congress, and from his uniform, friendly and gentlemanly conduct towards myself, I could not suppose he would make any communication to me, which he supposed improper. Therefore his motives being pure, let me think as I might of the communication, my feelings towards him would remain unaltered. The gentleman proceeded. He said he had been informed, by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying, if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State. That the friends of Mr. Adams were urging, as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to their proposition, that if I was elected President, Mr. Adams would be continued Secretary of State, (in *uendo*; there would be no room for Kentucky.) That the friends of Mr. Clay stated, the West did not wish to separate from the West; and if I would say, or permit any of my confidential friends to say, that in case I was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the Presidential contest in one hour. And he was of opinion it was right to fight such intriguers with their own weapons. To which, in substance, I replied, "that in politics as in every thing else, my guide was principle; and contrary to the expressed and unbiassed will of the people, or their constituted agents, I never would step into the Presidential chair; and requested him to say to Mr. Clay and his friends, (for I did suppose he had come from Mr. Clay, although he used the term Mr. Clay's friends,) that before I would reach the Presidential chair by such means, of bargain and corruption, I would see the earth open and swallow both Mr. Clay and his friends and myself with them. If they had not confidence in me to believe, if I was elected, that I would call to aid in the cabinet, men of the first virtue, talent and integrity, not to vote for me." The second day after this communication and reply, it was announced in the newspapers that Mr. Clay had come out openly and avowedly in favor of Mr. Adams.

It may be proper to observe, that in the supposition that Mr. Clay was privy to the proposition stated, I may have done injustice to him; if so, the gentleman informing me can explain.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.
MR. CARTER BEVERLEY.

The following article from the *Wheeling Gazette* has, no doubt, the sanction of Mr. Clay, who was at Wheeling when it was written. We recommend it to the serious attention of all impartial persons, who are anxious to arrive at the truth, and who would not condemn even the meanest individual, until he is proved guilty by credible testimony.

[From the *Wheeling Gazette*.]

We publish in our paper to-day, a copy of a letter from Gen. Jackson to Carter Beverley, esq. who is now in this place, which he addressed to the General, requesting a confirmation of the statements, which were first published in the *Fayetteville Observer*, in the form of an anonymous letter, of which Mr. Beverley is now the avowed author. This letter from Gen. Jackson was by permission of Mr. Beverley, put into the hands of Mr. Clay, on his arrival in this town on the 21st ult. Mr. Clay, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen, declared in the

most solemn and positive manner, that the statements contained in the letter, so far as it concerned himself, had no foundation in truth, and so far as his knowledge authorized him to speak in behalf of his friends, he could pronounce it equally false and unfounded.

To those, who are anxious to see this matter more fully developed, this letter from Gen. Jackson will be deemed a valuable acquisition. The affair has now assumed such a character, that it will admit a thorough investigation. An issue can now be made up, that will test the true merits of the case. Mr. Clay has never shrunk from the most rigid scrutiny into his public character—he now professes his readiness, as well as the highest satisfaction at the opportunity which is afforded him, to meet this reiterated and degrading attack upon his political honor and integrity. He will deem it a duty which he owes to himself and the public, to stand forth and vindicate his character from a foul and odious charge, emanating as it does, from so distinguished a personage as Gen. Jackson.—The name of the hero's respectable informer must now be given up, and he must come forward, and substantiate satisfactorily the truth of his statements, or be prepared to take his station by the side of a kindred accuser, who cried aloud and spared not until the day of trial. The confidence of Mr. Clay's friends in his political honesty, is not to be disturbed by vague and indefinite reports, even although General Jackson himself propagates their circulation. He must offer something more than his own conjectures and suppositions to persuade them that Mr. Clay is an unprincipled and profligate politician. They will call for proofs, in the place of unauthorised inferences and innuendoes. So much gross and palpable misrepresentation has been thrown upon the public conduct of Mr. Clay by his political enemies, it cannot be expected that any new charge against him will be received with ready credulity. He has been visited with a measure of calumny and abuse which rarely falls to the lot of any man. His public and private character has been assaulted in every shape which it was possible for political animosity to suggest. He has withstood the storm of the most violent and merciless persecution—firm and undaunted he has braved its fury—and we feel perfect security in our belief that he will come forth uninjured by this threatening blast from the pretended tranquil region of the "Hermitage."

The advocates of Mr. Clay, notwithstanding their enthusiastic devotion to him and his cause, and their present implicit belief in the rectitude and purity of his principles, however painful may be the sacrifice, are nevertheless prepared to yield him to public indignation and scorn, if Gen. Jackson, or his political associates, shall convict him for bargain, intrigue and corruption. They ask but the same measure of justice to be dealt out to his accusers, if they should fail in their proof of the charges—if nothing should be found to authorize their assertions, let them be visited with the infamy and contempt which the enormity of their slander merits from an insulted and outraged community. Mr. Clay's friends are willing to abide the issue of the investigation which will undoubtedly be instituted by the production of this letter from Gen. Jackson. It is not our purpose to express an opinion at this time, as to the motives which may have actuated Gen. Jackson in propagating statements so derogatory to the public character of Mr. Clay, and sustained by testimony, apparently of a loose and uncertain description—nor is it for us to say, what kind or quantity of evidence, might be sufficient to produce an irresistible conclusion in the mind of the General, that a great political rival would descend to use the basest means for the promotion of his own ambitious purposes. The letter speaks for itself, and we recommend an attentive perusal of it to our readers, as it will certainly lead to a course of inquiry attended with important results.

Upon looking in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1753, I find that a person in those days claimed to be the inventor of a new hypothesis of the internal frame of the earth, which brought to my recollection Mr. Symmes, who perhaps has seen it. He supposes that the semi-diameter of the globe is 4000 miles, which is divided as follows: First, the Earth has a thick crust, 600 miles deep, then an expanse 1000 miles deep, which is a paradise for unembodied spirits, bespangled with stars, in which reigns eternal day and perpetual spring; then a crust 400 miles deep; and then another expanse 100 miles deep; after this we come to the nucleus of the earth, 1000 miles deep, all on fire, and is the prison of devils and wicked spirits.

N. Y. Com. Adv.
Legal Forms.—A young man and his father presented themselves at a notary's office to sign a contract. The clerk first addressed the son—"Sir, are you twenty-one?" "Here, Sir," answered the young man, "is the certificate of my birth." "Very well; and you, Sir," to the father, "are you twenty-one?" "That is a pretty question," said the father, "do you think I am not at least as old as my own son?" "That is no answer," said the notary, "you must produce your certificate."

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1827.

We publish this week a letter from Gen. Jackson to Carter Beverly, the writer of the letter published in the Fayetteville Observer. It appears from Gen. Jackson's statement, that the proposition so much talked of, was made to him by a particular friend of his, who was very willing to make a corrupt bargain, if by that means he could secure the election of the General; yet the name of this friend is kept back by Gen. Jackson, and the matter remains as it was before. But his name must now be given up, so that he may be called upon for his authority to make the proposal which Gen. Jackson says he did make; it can then be ascertained whether the proposition came from Mr. Clay's friends, or whether it originated with the friends of the General. It has been our belief, that if any thing of the kind did take place, it was confined to the General's partisans; and recent circumstances have tended to confirm us in this belief. But the facts will soon be brought to light; and we have only to say, let justice be done. If Mr. Clay be proved guilty, we have not a word to say in his defence; but if his innocence be established, as we firmly believe it will, then let retributive justice be awarded to his calumniators.

When we agreed to publish the communication of "a subscriber," introducing Gen. Jackson's letter, we reserved to ourselves the right of making such remarks as we thought proper. This right we have exercised, and have thrown our comments to the form of notes.

MR. CLAY AND GEN. JACKSON.

We publish to-day, says the Baltimore Patriot, a letter from General Jackson, with the forcible and appropriate remarks of the Wheeling Gazette upon it, published, no doubt, under the sanction of Mr. Clay himself, who was then on the spot on his way to his home in Kentucky. —The general but reiterates the stale charge of "bargain and sale," as related to him by an informer, who had been "informed" upon the subject, and then, after having poured poison into his mind, Iago like, recommends to the Hero to do the same thing he affects so much to deprecate in others! The charge thus insidiously and equivocally made, Mr. Clay now pronounces, as he has done repeatedly before in his public addresses, to be slanderous and infamously false, and challenges his calumniators to the proof. We venture to predict that this affair will place the General in a more unfortunate predicament than any of his former "commitments" upon paper.

Suicide.—We learn that Alfred Macay, Esq. of Salisbury, terminated his existence on Wednesday last, by taking a large dose of laudanum. Of the cause of this rash act, we are not informed.

Saturday's mail brought us but four or five papers. Subscribers to the National Intelligencer, Richmond Whig, and Raleigh Register, (semi-weekly) were again disappointed. The U. S. Telegraph and Richmond Enquirer came on as usual.

FOREIGN.

The last accounts from Portugal represented the Princess Regent as quite out of danger, and the country in a state of quiet, if we except the conjectures and surmises caused among some of the inhabitants of the capital, by the sudden death of Senhor Aguiar. He was the only representative of the Emperor of Brazil at the court of Lisbon, and a strong friend of the Constitution. The circumstances of his decease were so singular, as to excite reports of his having been poisoned. The English brigade at Lisbon performs the duty of Belem castle; and another is on the march to that city, where Gen. Clinton is also to go.

Greece.—It is stated, in a very brief manner, that the first enterprise of Lord Cochrane has been successful, and that he has captured four Turkish vessels at Navarino, and another from Alexandria, laden with provisions for Ibrahim Pacha. The Union of all the Greek Deputies of the two Assemblies, took place at Damala on the 9th of April. Their first act was to approve the commission given to

Lord Cochrane as High Admiral. He attended on the following day and took the oath. The appointment of Count John Capo D'Istria, President of the Greek Republic for five years, was expected to take place immediately. A resolution appointing Gen. Church to the chief command of the Army, was under consideration, and met with some opposition.

On the 25th May, the Corn Bill was brought forward in the House of Lords. Lord Goderich (late Mr. Robinson) took the lead in the debate, and made a very clear and able speech. Lord Ellenborough and the Earl of Malmesbury opposed the bill; but it was ably supported by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the motion for committing it to a committee of the whole, was carried by a majority of 57. The same day Sir Thomas Lethbridge, when on the supply bill, made another violent attack upon Mr. Canning and his administration—but to no purpose.

From the New York American.

We have lying before us, the Message of Guadalupe Victoria, President of Mexico, pronounced at the close of the Session of Congress on 21st May last. It gives a summary of the external political relations and interior condition of Mexico. In speaking of foreign powers, Great Britain is first named; great joy is expressed at the ratification of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with her—upon the return of which (says the message) "she has promised us a Minister Plenipotentiary—and at the same time, one named by his government, will enjoy that honorable rank in the capital of the nation which exercises so great an influence over the destinies of Europe."

Of the United States the message merely says, that the treaty which had been concluded between the two countries had been ratified, with some modifications and alterations, by the Senate of the Union—which alterations, would require a renewal of the negotiations, &c.—that the best harmony existed between the two nations, and both were anxious to arrange a treaty of limits and boundaries, "so essential to the preservation of the good understanding of two neighboring and friendly nations." In relation to Porter's squadron, we find the following passage: "A portion of our marine has been in the campaign since last December, and in sight of the enemy—and although with inferior forces, the accredited chief who commands it, sustains with advantage the honour of his flag, causes enormous losses to the commerce of Cuba, and has made various prizes, without, as yet, a single adverse incident occurring to any of our vessels."

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

The delay of the meeting of the Congress of Tacubaya, is accounted for from natural causes. We have it from the best authority, that the reports of Mexico being opposed to the appointment of representatives to this Congress, or of being unfriendly to the contemplated conferences, is incorrect. The truth is, the Ministers of Central America, Peru and Colombia, returned to their respective countries with certain Treaties agreed upon at Panama, to obtain the ratification of the same by their governments. These treaties were said to be altogether of a local character, containing no objectionable stipulations; but the agitated state in which those three countries have been placed since the period of the Panama Congress, has to this time prevented them from being considered and ratified. Until this is done, it is believed the session of the Congress will not be resumed.

From the Boston Courier.

Vehicular Abduction.—A physician of this city, in visiting a patient, left his horse and chaise, as usual, at the door. The horse, in the absence of the physician, moved deliberately onward, and stopped at the door of a neighboring house. It happened that the master of this house with his lady, were about commencing a journey, and were then expecting the arrival of a chaise, which they had hired for the occasion. Seeing one at the door, they had their baggage lashed on, and, without suspecting any mistake, set off upon their tour. The doctor soon after missed his equipage, and after due search and diligent inquiry, for a number of days, gave up all further effort as hopeless, not a little astonishing at this most mysterious disappearance of his property. In due time the travellers returned; and on sending the horse and chaise to the stable from which they presumed it came, the whole mystery was speedily solved. It is said that this arrangement proved equally annoying to both parties. The doctor suffered much from being obliged to visit his patients on foot, and the travellers were not a little out of humour with the stable-keeper for sending them, as they supposed, an animal whose physical qualities (however superior they may have been to those of his master,) were not of the very first order.

Nearly one million of dollars of the late War Loan has been paid at the U. States Branch Bank at Boston, since the 1st instant.

NEWBORN, JUNE 23.

Seduction.—At the last term of Jones County Court, the case of Mallard vs. Foscoe came on for trial. It appeared in evidence that the defendant was upon terms of intimacy with the plaintiff's family, and particularly attentive to his daughter, so much so as to induce her to believe that he intended marriage. His visits were repeated for seven or eight years; when, having finally triumphed over her affections, he became her seducer. The offspring (twins) of this guilty connection, and the wretched mother, were all, soon after the birth of the infants, consigned to a premature grave, and this action was brought by the plaintiff for damages. The examination of the testimony and the arguments of counsel, consumed the whole day. The jury, after an absence of a few minutes, brought in a verdict of \$500 damages. The defendant has taken an appeal to the Superior Court.

Suicide.—Mr. Garret Duryea, of Delmar township, Pa. put an end to his existence, by taking on Saturday afternoon last, about two ounces of sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol.) Aware of his dreadful and lingering situation, after taking this poisonous stuff, to free himself from pain and the agonies of life, which he was then enduring, he precipitated himself into a well, thirty feet in depth, and eleven feet water. Failing in accomplishing his design, and receiving no material injury from the fall, he again ascended from the well without any assistance, procured a razor, with which he cut his throat most shockingly; but being discovered in the act, the razor was immediately torn out of his hands. Mr. Duryea lived about thirty hours after taking the sulphuric acid. It is said by those who attended him, that the wound which he inflicted with the razor was not fatal, and that his death was occasioned by the previous attempt.—We understand he was, for a few days before he committed the act, insane.

Penn. paper.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO, JUNE 30.

Shocking effects of Intemperance.—George Wyman, an old resident of this county, while in a state of intoxication, on the 25th inst. was abusing his family—to prevent which, Charles Mannering, a young man, interfered: in the struggle Charles received a wound with a knife, in the left breast, which entered between the fifth and sixth ribs. He is still alive, but his life is despaired of. The perpetrator of the outrage is lodged in jail to await his trial. We learn that the parties were on quite friendly terms, previous to the circumstance, and this outrage adds one to the many evidences of the fatality of Intemperance—an evil which calls loudly upon the moralist, the statesman, and the divine, to suppress. It behoves every citizen to examine closely, how far he is contributing to the sustenance of so monstrous a vice.

Historian.

Intemperance.—We notice that in New Haven and several other places, Societies have been formed for the suppression of intemperance. Laudable as is their object, we believe that they will avail little, simply by recommendations of abstinence, or by curtailing the allowances to persons within their control. The example of temperate men is of course lost upon those who are so far brutalized as to yield to intemperate habits, and the restricting of liquor in a few instances will be apt to act as an incentive to those prohibited, to obtain the forbidden fruit. To lay the axe at the root of the evil, the practice of vending liquor by the single glass should be abolished.

N. Y. Times.

A nest of runaway negroes was discovered last week in the fork of the Alabama and Tombeckbe Rivers, by a party from the upper end of Mobile County, consisting of Messrs. Dupree, Joseph Johnson, John Johnson, Rain, Reaves and some others. The negroes were attacked and after a very severe action they were conquered. Three negroes were shot, viz: *Bust, Hector and Hal*; several were taken prisoners and others escaped. They had two cabins, and were about to build a Fort. The encampment is probably broken up entirely. Some of these negroes have been runaways several years, and have committed many depredations. They fought desperately. We have only time at present to give the above—the particulars hereafter. *Mobile Register.*

Isaac B. Desha.—At the late term of the Harrison Circuit Court, another fruitless effort was made to try this miserable man. Six jurors only were procured. Since the preceding term of the Court he had been going at large, having been bailed out on the ground that confinement would endanger his life. At the late term a motion was made to continue his bail; but after taking the opinion of physicians, that confinement would not now endanger his life, the Judge remanded him to jail. Thereupon, his father, the Governor, as we are informed, granted him a full and free pardon.

He breathes through a silver tube inserted in his throat, which has to be frequently changed or cleansed. When it is removed he strangles, and were it not replaced, would soon suffocate. Whether guilty or innocent, he has suffered

worse than the pains of death, and will carry with him to the grave, a mark which nothing can efface.

[Frankfort (Ky.) Argus.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. JUNE 23.

American Carpets.—There are now on sales at Mr. Jacob Sweetser's store in Market street, some beautiful specimens of American Carpets, manufactured at the Great Falls Factory in Somersworth. They are remarkable for the variety and beauty of the figures and dyes, and for their firm and even texture—our dry goods merchants could hardly believe they were of home manufacture.

Manufactures.—We learn by the Worcester Spy, that there are now in operation in that county 11 factories for the manufacture of Woollen cloth alone, which turn out, yearly, 672,950 yards of kersey-mere, and 103,200 yards of broad-cloth, the value of which is estimated at \$45,880 dollars. The Spy asks, "is this business of no importance to the town where the factories are established?"

Hot Weather.—The Boston Palladium says, the thermometer was up to 97 in Boston on Monday, the 2d inst. The same day at Middletown, Ct. 93, to 96. This is higher than it has been in this quarter.

Louisiana.—We stated last winter, says the U. S. Gazette, that a large majority of the Louisiana Legislature were decidedly friends of the Administration; it excited a doubt among some of our readers; we have now before us the Argus of New Orleans, dated June 6th, which contains a letter to the editor, from a member of the Legislature; in referring to the fact that Gen. Jackson had accepted an invitation tendered to him by that body to join in a celebration on the 8th of January, 1828, the writer says, "the resolution was supported by the warm friends of the Administration, and could not have been adopted without their support, there being only twenty-five Jacksonites, in both houses, out of sixty-seven members."

Orders have been given by the Postmaster General, for the survey of the Post route between New York and Albany, and it is to be commenced in a few days by Mr. H. L. Barnum, Professor of Topography. Mr. B. has invented a very ingenious and accurate machine, by which he is able to complete the survey of a line of road 25 or 30 miles long, in a day, giving the distances, course and profile with wonderful facility; and in consequence of the success of his experiments he has been engaged by the Department. Heretofore it has been found necessary to employ five men a day, on a distance of about 8 or 9 miles, while he requires but a single assistant.

The revolution of a large wheel, 8 feet and 3 inches in circumference, by means of two small pinions and cog wheels properly graduated, moves a guide, which marks out a diagram, on a very reduced scale, upon a plate under the surveyor's eye, it being required of him only that he should adjust the plate, at every angle of the road, by a box compass connected with the machine. The profile of the route is easily obtained by means of a graduated semi-circle, traversing on its centre, and furnished with a spirit level; the angles, which are indicated by the scale, being noted in a field book. The usefulness of this ingenious combination will be appreciated by every one capable of comprehending its principles.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

A lady in the North of Devon has sent us the following strange account of a supposed visit from Old Nick:—"A curious occurrence took place in this neighborhood a short time ago. A poney, belonging to a young lady, was found every morning in a miserable state, dirty and tired. As it was supposed to have been taken out of the field for some nightly excursion, a person was placed to watch the field, and soon as night set in, he observed, by the light of the moon, a black hairy monster enter the field and leap on the back of the poney, which immediately bounded away, and galloped round the enclosure with great impetuosity. Fancying the rider to be an agent of his Satanic Majesty, if not the sable monarch *des inferis* in person, the sentinel went off as fast as he could go to procure some comrades, who speedily arrived at the field, and were eye-witnesses of the shaggy horseman's equestrian fetes; these in their turn yielded to fright and decamped. The next night some resolute fellows stationed themselves in different parts of the field, and the black gentleman having recommenced his nocturnal airing, they closed in upon him, and soon ascertained that the oppressor of the unfortunate poney was a large Baboon, which it is supposed had escaped from some wreck, and being obliged to make the woods his solitary retreat in the day time, had recourse to the horse-exercise for recreation. Some days previously the same animal jumped on the back of a man who was going for a load of stones at six in the morning: and such is the poor fellow's state of mind, arising from excessive alarm, that he cannot be prevailed on to travel the same road again."

Exeter Gazette.

Whitefield's Eloquence.—Reading the account given by Dr. Franklin, of the extraordinary effect which Whitefield's eloquence produced on him, in drawing from his pocket first his coppers, then his silver, and at last his gold, we were reminded of a similar anecdote told us recently concerning "old father Flynt," formerly a tutor of Harvard College. This gentleman was noted for his parsimony, and had several times reproved the students for attending Whitefield's preachings. One day he yielded to a request of another officer. There was a collection made for some asylum at the south, and Flynt, being transported by his eloquence, unconsciously drew from his pocket a bill, and dropped it in the box. He invited his friend back to take tea with him, and on the way scarcely opened his mouth. As soon as Flynt entered the room, one of the students, who boarded with him, asked how he liked Mr. Whitefield? "Like him," replied Flynt, "why the dog has robbed me of a five pound note."

[Salem Observer.

MARRIED.

In York District, S. C. on Thursday evening, the 12th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, Mr. Samuel B. Knox, of this county, to Miss Cynthia Pettus, of York District.

DIED.

On the 16th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Alexander, wife of Mr. James Alexander, after a long and painful disease. She left a husband and three small children to lament their irreparable loss.

For Sale.

The subscriber, in contemplation of his removal to the West, offers for sale his plantation lying seven miles north-west from Charlotte, on the road leading from Charlotte to Beattie's Ford. On the above tract there is a two story dwelling-house and other necessary out buildings. I have not given the particulars, as I presume no one will purchase without viewing the premises.

GEO. HENRY.

Mecklenburg Co. July 20, 1827.—342

Stolen

FROM my stable, on the 20th inst. in the night, two gray HORSES, one having a dark mane and tail. A man by the name of William Dean is suspected, as he is missing. Houses have been broken open, and money taken on the same night. Said Dean had on a blue coat and brown pantaloons, a low crowned hat with a broad rim; some other person may be in company with him. I will give twenty dollars reward for him and horses, or 10 dollars for lodging him in any jail, and word sent to me in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

JNO. E. MAHAN.

July 21, 1827.—401f

Notice.

THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Saturday of this month. The members are requested to attend at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. SMITH, Rec. Sec'y.

July 18, 1827.—1w

Charlotte, July 19, 1827.

PHILO WHITE, ESQ.

I observed a notification in your paper, dated 14th inst. forbidding all honest persons, or forwarding all honest persons, against having any thing to do with me. My place of residence you wish to know—you have it above. Mr. Kinder is not worthy of my attention. Mr. White, you must prove these wilful and malicious lies published in your paper against the author of this.

342

AHAZ FRENCH.

Regimental Orders.

THE commissioned officers of the 68th Regiment of N. Carolina Militia, are required to appear in Charlotte, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of this instant, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill, &c.

JOHN H. DAVIDSON, Col.

Just Received.

AND for sale at this office, *Latin Prosody for the use of Schools*, by Wm. Hooper, Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in the University of N. Carolina. This prosody will be found to contain far more copious rules for penultimate and middle syllables than are to be met with in other school systems, at the same time that it is more compendious. It is used in the University, and it will be an advantage to those designed for that Institution, to make use of it in their preparatory course.

5423

Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity to me directed, on Monday, the 27th day of August next, being the Monday of our County Court, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Charlotte, five Lots, lying on the north side of Tryon street, formerly the property of A. Frew, dec'd. viz: No. 33, 34, 41, 42 and 43. A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser paying interest from the date and giving bond for security, negotiable at the Bank of New York, Charlotte Branch.

As the above lots, with their improvements, are valuable and well situated for business of any kind, all who wish to secure a bargain would do well to attend between the hours of 10 & 4.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Mecklenburg County, N. C.

July 10, 1827.

6444—pr. adv. \$2.

Taken up.

BY Walker Brown, and entered on the Stray Book of Mecklenburg county, a roan Horse, about 15 hands high, supposed to be 5 years old, and no perceivable brands.

HUGH J. MCALIN, Ranger.

July 2, 1827.

4422

Entry Takers' Warrants.

For sale, at this Office.

An Address

Delivered at the house of William P. Springs, Esq. July 4, 1827, by the Rev. Samuel Willamson.

Fellow-Citizens: The circumstance of your meeting to-day, indicates the high estimate which you set on your distinguishing privileges. Another peaceful return of our national jubilee inspires the voice of patriotism, and rouses the ardor of good feeling throughout our happy country.

The dawn of this glorious anniversary, ushered in, as it was, amidst the grateful acclamations of millions of freemen, and its morning light perfumed with the incense of their devout thanksgivings, announced the time for all strife to be hushed, and for the mingling of hearts on the altar of national gratitude. The deep-toned note of the cannon, reverberated from the heights of Maine to the plains of Florida, told upon the bosom of the wave, and proclaimed, as it flew upon the wind, the heartfelt joy of a free and happy people. A thousand streaming banners, as they waved to the light of heaven, beckoned the sons of liberty to commemorate the birth-day of their political existence. And it is a day worthy to be had in remembrance! A day fraught with events that should be written on a table of brass, "with the point of a diamond." A day fruitful of consequences, to be embalmed in the hearts of the fair, and to be registered in the souls of the brave.

Humanity may sympathize and weep over crouching vassals, as they throng the levees of insolent despots; over terror-struck subjects, when they feign a joy on the birth-day of a prince of the blood; over an enslaved nation, as they mock their calamities, by carousing on the day of their monarch's coronation; but, thanks be to God, these are occurrences known to us only by report. It is for *Americans*, with a rational good will, to observe an annual thanksgiving: it is for you, and your highly favored countrymen, to consecrate the memory of the day, on which the throes of convulsed nature, under the auspices of a most merciful Providence, gave liberty to man, and freedom to half a hemisphere.

And the remembrance of such an era, with its associated circumstances, and all the political blessings which it has conferred upon our country, cannot fail to inspire with hallowed enthusiasm, every virtuous mind.

It was a crisis of awful moment; the death-knell of tyranny, and the day-spring of liberty, and the rights of man: On it we cannot reflect with coolness; to think of it with apathy, were a blighting sin!

From what did that eventful day deliver? and to what did it promote, the land of your fathers? It would be a trespass on your understanding to narrate the distressing history of these once British colonies; but on an occasion like the present, every American mind instinctively reverts to the condition of the first settlers in these western wilds. Jamestown and Plymouth are consecrated in memory, as the sepulchres of the first adventurers, who nobly dared to plant the standards of science and civilization on our then savage coasts.

These are the destined spots, where many an excellent spirit was sacrificed in the laudable pursuit of happiness, which is dear, and of natural rights, which are sacred to man. There you behold, at a distant day, persecuted religion and tyrannized virtue seeking an asylum from despotic rage.

In these early settlements, you find some exiled on suspicion or trivial offences, others, compelled by indigence and pressing want, and many, animated with the hope, that the rod of oppression could not fall with its deadly effect across the Atlantic, facing famine and pestilence, with every shape of death, that they might secure a better inheritance to their children.

There you find a band of pious christians, braving the ten thousand perils of a wilderness, and the brutal ferocity of surrounding savages, that they might be freed from the trammels of Popish abominations, and released from the dominion of lords spiritual upon earth.

Every dictate of reason would say, that these enterprising emigrants ought to have been fostered by Great Britain, and shielded by her protecting arm. But as soon as the infant settlements began to assume a colonial form, the unnatural mother appears to have looked on them as a kind of lawful game, that might be hunted and fed upon by every beggared profligate that had a friend in royal favor. If there was a worthless son, of some distinguished family, troublesome to his friends and to the crown, by solicitations for office, he must be set across the Atlantic as governor of a colony, where he might extort from the savings of industry the means of grati-

fying his vile appetites. Lawless oppression was laid upon the provinces, and insults heaped upon injuries, regardless of all petitions and remonstrances from the dutiful subjects; dragging the accused from their homes to a distant court of justice—regulating and controlling the military force—levying taxes without the consent, and against the interest of the people—and setting over them for rulers ignorant and unprincipled men,—are among the many acts of unrighteous oppression which kindled the spirit of revolution, and led to the freedom which we this day enjoy.

It is truly surprising how far the usual sagacity and forestalling prudence of the British Court were lost sight of in their unnatural conduct towards the colonies. But it is evident, that for wise and benevolent purposes, a fatal blindness was permitted to fall upon them, and an impenetrable stupidity to envelop them. The illustrious Chatham, with others of distinguished merit, warned the crown of the danger and inevitable consequences of such wretched policy; but in vain.

The royal ear, occupied by parasites, was deaf to all reason, and incapable of an impression from any thing short of the cannon's roar. Nor was it long, till he found there was a spirit of resentment in his much injured subjects; that there was a capable arm amongst the American yeomanry; and that exiles from British oppression were not tamely to be divested of their natural rights in another land. The judicious and happily conceived disposal of the tea cargoes in the port of Boston, spoke the determined purpose of the Provincials; and it told thus much, at least, that they claimed the prerogative of judging for themselves what they would eat, and what they would drink. This was a sufficient challenge to his majesty for the enforcement of his dread threatenings, to crush all remonstrance. Lexington and the plains of Charlestown gave a pledge to the British soldiers of the reception intended them by the Provincials. And in quick succession, the bloody field of Breed's Hill, strewn with more than a thousand of the royal forces, proved that a virtuous people, desperate in defence of their rights, and fighting under the sanction of an approving conscience, were not to be despised. "The die was now cast, the Rubicon was transcended," and if justice was to be had, it must be claimed by the sword.

A general impulse, rapid as the electric spark, pervaded the continent; hope and fear alternately seized the minds of the people; but Divine Providence had raised up and qualified agents to counsel and to lead in this perilous moment; and through their instrumentality, order and co-operation were induced amongst the far scattered inhabitants. As war was now inevitable, a commander of the American forces was necessary; and the election could not fall wrong, being with the spotless patriots of the first Congress, and under the forefending care of Heaven.

There was a brilliant orb in the constellation of American worthies; one distinguished from every other man, by the concentration, in himself, of all the rare and excellent qualities which, singly, ensure pre-eminence. If military talents only had been sought for, other pretenders might have been found; but it was congenial with the republican spirit of the times, that the commander of their citizen soldiers should himself be a citizen of the first order, and a patriot of the purest morals. Accordingly the fearfully responsible appointment was assigned to WASHINGTON. To the man who was a profound statesman—a wise and prudent politician—an ardent patriot of unblemished morality—a devout christian, of a brave and generous heart.

Such was the man, designated of God to be the Father of his Country. Great was the office assigned him, and pre-eminently was he qualified to fill it.—What might not be expected from an army under such a leader? It is true, his ranks were thin, while the veteran foe was mighty; but there was an invisible arm with him, an unseen host attended him, which no wisdom could baffle, no power resist.

A nation was to be reared on a new and perfect model; a government was to be founded on the pure principles of equity and justice; and the appointed means were worthy of the end.

The condition of the colonies at this crisis, bore a fearful aspect—open war with the mother country, whose navy lined the coast, and midnight vengeance from the skulking savage, who spared neither sex nor age. The love of inglorious ease and the fearful chance of war, kept back many from the dreadful contest. Great sacrifices awaited all who took part in the emancipation of their country; but to the honor of that venerable age, enough were found,

trampling on sordid motives and inspired with the love of liberty, to accomplish the noble object.

The sacred ties of blood and friendship gave place to the paramount law of nature. The prattling of his babes was exchanged by the fond father for the clangor of arms: the affectionate husband relinquished the sweets of domestic happiness, for the perils of a tented field; the dutiful son, receiving the last blessing of his bending parents, made his way to the camp, to rise or to fall with his country! Thousands, from every quarter, rushed to the support of their Leader, and to the defence of a righteous cause. The conflict was sanguine, and victory for a time seemed doubtful. While the enemy kept the seas, the provincials felt little inconvenience; when he presumed to set his foot on land, he was met with deadly effect; and as he marched through the interior, he was annoyed at every corner, and harassed at every step.

After having wasted the flower of the British army, meeting many signal defeats, and being repulsed at every onset, it was found that the American spirit was invincible, and their resources inexhaustible; the royal forces wisely resolved to withdraw, and seek for glory from some other quarter.

But Divine Providence overruled this prudent counsel to their confusion. The capture of Cornwallis and the victory at Yorktown, were only wanting to render the triumph of American arms complete, and the cause of justice intelligible to an English understanding.

That memorable event restored the long frenzied court of Britain to a good degree of sanity, and disposed them to give, by amicable negotiation, not only the natural rights which they had contemptuously denied to all prayers and entreaties, but also to acknowledge the independence of the United States as a free and sovereign people. Such was the boon for which our fathers fought, and it was obtained at an inestimable price.—The precious blood of thousands was shed in the noble cause: the liberty which we this day enjoy, was a dear-bought inheritance. Dangers and losses, toils and sufferings innumerable, were sustained by all classes, without distinction of age or sex, to procure the high privileges which we peaceably enjoy. And blessed is the memory of all who had part in the great achievement. They are to be esteemed the benefactors of mankind; and the remaining few who are spared to grace the assemblies of this joyous anniversary, have the best earthly reward of a virtuous mind—honor and reverence from a grateful, happy people. They have lived to be praised for the deeds of "other times," by ten millions of freemen; to consummate their characters and fill up the measure of their bliss, it only remains that they be true to the King of kings, and take protection under the banner of the Prince of Peace, who alone can give the victory over the last enemy, and insure an inheritance in a "better country." When the noise of war had ceased, and the soldier returned to his family rejoicing, a guardian spirit watched over the national councils, and the interests of the people were consulted in all their deliberations.

Envious aristocrats had exultingly boasted that republics were but the dreams of visionary brains, and that no constitution could be made so wise, nor any people be found so virtuous, as to be able to maintain that most desirable form of government. But the patriots of the revolution, having experienced the delivering, protecting hand of the God of nations, in bringing them to freedom, were willing to trust in the same for its defence. Accordingly, they framed and adopted the Federal Constitution, that perfect paragon of political wisdom, free from all error, free from all defect.

And near half a century's experience has proven, that it is an all-sufficient chart for a great and mighty nation. In peace and in war it has been tested. It has withstood the bickerings of faction, and triumphed over party rage. It answered all the purposes of a rational compact, in the late war; with this high bond of union, the concentrated power of the numerous States exhibited a fearless front.

On the deep, the American seamen signally triumphed over the high pretensions of the British navy, and the splendid victory at Orleans awarded the palm of military glory to the American arms.

Thus far has the nation steered well under the great chart. Let not that sacred instrument be tampered with by unhallowed hands. Let it not be altered to the whims of shallow politicians. Let it not be conformed to the views of aspiring ambition. Under its auspices the American canvass has whitened every sea; American commerce has profited in every port; the American name is respected in every clime; and it has guaranteed to us a succession of wise and wholesome Administration at home! What other nation on earth can say so much? What other people under heaven are favored as we are? You search in vain for a parallel. How firmly ought we to adhere to our republican institutions? How tenaciously ought we to hold that system which has been tried, and that course of policy which has been proven? It is true, that nothing earthly is perfect;

and if it were otherwise, our imperfect senses would not comprehend it. But as we enjoy all the blessings, privileges and advantages which a united people of common rights, and common interests, can enjoy in a political association, we have reason forever to be thankful to the God of our fathers, who has exalted us to such preferment amongst the nations of the earth. And we must deprecate the day when a change in this happy state of things may take place.

The surest defence, in a republic, against the dangers to which it is liable, are stern virtue and intelligence among the people: these are the pillars of the state, and should be promoted and cherished by every friend to the welfare of posterity.

While, therefore, we lift up our hearts in humble thanks to Almighty God, for all his goodness to us, let us, as the immortal Washington did, commend our beloved country, and all that is dear to us, into His holy keeping.

BONAPARTE AND THE MAMELUKES.

From *Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon.*

Upon the 5th of July, the army marched from Alexandria against the Mamelukes. Their course was up the Nile, and a small flotilla of gun-boats ascended the river to protect their right flank, while the infantry traversed a desert of burning sands, at a distance from the stream, and without a drop of water to relieve their tormenting thirst. The army of Italy, accustomed to the enjoyments of that delicious country, were astonished at the desolation they saw around them. "Is this," they said, "the country in which we are to receive our farms of seven acres each? The General might have allowed us to take as much as we chose—no one would have abused the privilege." Their officers, too, expressed horror and disgust, and even generals of such celebrity as Murat and Lannes threw their hats on the sand, and trod on their cockades. It required all Bonaparte's authority to maintain order, so much were the French disgusted with the commencement of the expedition.

To add to their embarrassment, the enemy began to appear around them. Mamelukes and Arabs, concealed behind the hillocks of sand, interrupted their march on every opportunity, and woe to the soldier who straggled from the ranks, were it but fifty yards. Some of these horsemen were sure to dash at him, slay him on the spot, and make off before a musket could be discharged at them. At length, however, the audacity of these incursions was checked by a skirmish of some little importance, near a place called Chelieh, in which the French asserted their military superiority. An encounter also took place on the river between the French flotilla and a number of armed vessels belonging to the Mamelukes. Victory first inclined to the latter, but at length determined in favor of the French, who took, however, only a single galliot.

Meanwhile the French were obliged to march with the utmost precaution. The whole plain was now covered with Mamelukes, mounted on the finest Arabian horses, and armed with pistols, carbines, and blunderbusses of the best English workmanship—their plumed turbans waving in the air, and their rich dresses and arms glittering in the sun. Entertaining a high contempt for the French force, as consisting almost entirely of infantry, this splendid barbaric cavalry watched every opportunity for charging them, nor did a single straggler escape the unrelenting edge of their sabres. Their charge was almost as swift as the wind, as their severe bits enabled them to halt, or wheel their horses at full gallop, their retreat was as rapid as their advance. Even the practised veterans of Italy were at first embarrassed by this new mode of fighting, and lost several men; especially when fatigue caused any one to fall out of the ranks, in which case his fate became certain. But they were soon reconciled to fighting the Mamelukes, when they discovered that each of these horsemen carried about him his fortune, and that it not uncommonly amounted to considerable sums in gold.

During these alarms, the French love of the ridiculous was not abated by the fatigues or dangers of the journey. The savants had been supplied with asses, and beasts of burden easiest attained in Egypt, to transport their persons and philosophical apparatus. The General had given orders to attend to their personal safety, which were of course obeyed. But as these savants had little importance in the eyes of the military, loud shouts of laughter used to burst from the ranks, while forming to receive the Mamelukes, as the general of the division called out, with a military precision, "Let the asses and savants enter within the square." The soldiers also amused themselves, by calling the asses demi-savants. In times of discontent, these unlucky servants of science had their full share of the soldiers' reproaches, who imagined, that this unpopular expedition had been undertaken to gratify their passion for researches in which the military took very slender interest.

Under such circumstances, it may be doubted whether the literati themselves were greatly delighted, when, after seven days of such marches as we have described, they arrived at last within six leagues

of Cairo, and beheld at a distance the celebrated Pyramids, but learned at the same time, that Murad Bey, with twenty-two of his brethren, at the head of their Mamelukes, had formed an entrenched camp, at a place called Embabeh, with the purpose of covering Cairo, and giving battle to the French. On the 11th July, as the French continued to advance, they saw their enemy in the field, and in full force. A splendid line of cavalry, under Murad and the other Beys, displayed the whole strength of the Mamelukes. Their right rested on the imperfectly entrenched camp, in which lay twenty thousand infantry, defended by forty pieces of cannon. But the infantry were an undisciplined rabble; the guns, wanting carriages, were mounted on clumsy wooden frames; and the fortifications of the camp were but commenced, and presented no formidable opposition. Bonaparte made his disposition.—He extended his line to the right, in such a manner as to keep out of gun-shot of the entrenched camp, and to have only to encounter the line of cavalry.

Murad Bey saw the movement, and fully aware of its consequence, prepared to charge with his magnificent body of horse, declaring he would cut the French up like gourds. Bonaparte, as he directed the infantry to form squares to receive them, called out to his men, "From yonder Pyramids twenty centuries behold your actions." The Mamelukes advanced with the utmost speed, and corresponding fury, and charged with horrible yells. They disordered one of the French squares of infantry, which would have been sabred in an instant, but that the mass of this fiery militia, was a little behind the advanced guard. The French had a moment to restore order, and used it. The combat then in some degree resembled that which, near twenty years afterwards, took place at Waterloo; the hostile cavalry furiously charging the squares of infantry, and trying, by the most undaunted efforts of courage, to break in upon them at every practicable point, while a tremendous fire of musquetry, grape-shot and shells, crossing in various directions, repaid their audacity. Nothing in war was ever seen more desperate than the exertions of the Mamelukes. Failing to force their horses through the French squares, individuals were seen to wheel them round and rein them back on the ranks, that they might disorder them by kicking. As they became frantic with despair, they hurled at the immovable phalanxes, which they could not break, their pistols, their poniards, and their carbines. Those who fell wounded to the ground, dragged themselves on, to cut at the legs of the French with their crooked sabres. But their efforts were all in vain.

The Mamelukes, after the most courageous efforts to accomplish their purpose, were finally beaten off with great slaughter; and as they could not form or act in squadron, their retreat became a confused flight. The greater part attempted to return to their camp, from that sort of instinct, as Napoleon termed it, which leads fugitives to retire in the same direction in which they had advanced. By taking this route they had placed themselves betwixt the French and the Nile; and the sustained and insupportable fire of the former soon obliged them to plunge into the river; in hopes to escape by swimming to the opposite bank—a desperate effort, in which few succeeded. Their infantry at the same time evacuated their camp without a show of resistance, precipitated themselves into the boats, and endeavored to cross the Nile. Very many of these also were destroyed. The French soldiers long afterwards occupied themselves in fishing for the drowned Mamelukes, and failed not to find money and valuables upon all whom they could recover. Murad Bey, with a part of his best Mamelukes, escaped the slaughter by a more regular movement to the left, and retreated by Gizen into Upper Egypt.

Thus were in a great measure destroyed the finest cavalry, considered as individual horsemen, that were ever known to exist. "Could I have united the Mamelukes horse to the French infantry," said Bonaparte, "I would have reckoned myself master of the world." The destruction of a body hitherto regarded as invincible, struck terror, not through Egypt only, but far into Africa and Asia, wherever the Moslem religion prevailed; and the rolling fire of musquetry by which the victory was achieved, procured for Bonaparte the oriental appellation, of Sultan Kebir, or King of Fire.

After this combat, which to render it more striking to the Parisians, Bonaparte termed the "Battle of the Pyramids," Cairo surrendered without resistance.

The shattered remains of the Mamelukes who had swam the Nile and united under Ibrahim Bey, were compelled to retreat into Syria. A party of three hundred French cavalry ventured to attack them at Salabieh, but were severely handled by Ibrahim Bey and his followers, who, having cut many of them to pieces, pursued their retreat without further interruption. Lower Egypt was completely in the hands of the French, and thus far the expedition of Bonaparte had been perfectly successful. But it was not the will of Heaven, that the most fortunate of men should escape reverses, and a severe one awaited Napoleon.